THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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Bombay, 8th November 1862.

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Bombay, November 7th 1862.

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PESTONJEE JEHANGEER, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd Dec., 1862. 92, Mody Street, Fort.

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Bombay, 20th October 1862.

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2nd December, 1862.

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JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 5th December 1862.

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Bombay, 20th November 1862.

NOTICE TO MASTERS OF SHIPS.—FOR SALE at the Commissariat Godowns, in the Fort, Military Store Lane, 343 Tierces of serviceable Salt Beef by Powell and Sons. Price Rupees 60 per Tierce.

Depy. Comy. Gen'l's. Office, Bombay, 22nd Nov. 1862.

J. P. DUNSTERVILLE, Major,
Depy. Comy. General.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. McCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

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No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RUTTONJEE SORABJEE, Secretyra.

Bombay, 25th November 1862.

NOTICE.—A Meeting of the Members of the New Club, will be held in the Club House, No. 13, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 5th inst., at 4-30 P.M., for the purpose of passing a set of Rules which has been approved of by the Committee, and for the transaction of other Business.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Ninth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 10th December next, Rs. 100 per share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and out-stations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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WANTED.—A light Whale Boat or Life Boat. Apply to

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Bombay, 19th November 1862.

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Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, November 26th 1862.

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TO LET.—THE SPACIOUS AND AIRY APARTMENTS lately occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

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Bombay, 25th November 1862.

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Bombay, 25th August 1861.

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DEDICATED TO THE HONORABLE SIR BARTLE FRERE, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

LIGHTS AND SHADES OF THE EAST, by FRAMJEE BOMANJEE (late of the S. College):—This Work, to be nearly of the size of Dr. Russell in "Diary in India," 400 pages or upwards, 8vo, and neatly cloth-bound, is now being printed at the *Alliance Press*, Bombay, and will be out about the close of the next month. The MS. has been looked over, with a view to judge of its merits, by more than one well-known English scholar, and been pronounced as the result of "a great deal of thought," &c. It is an honest exposition of the Native character in its *social, moral,* and *intellectual* aspects, which as yet has been felt a desideratum, and in which, while treating of the life and career of BABOO

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 5th December 1862.

EXCHANGE.

Business for the Mail has opened at 2s. 1d. for Bank Bills.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	60 Do. do.	215 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pc. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	6 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon. & China	250	5 do.	46 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Chhaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hyderabad Press	4,000	350 per share	Rs.350 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,300 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock.	213-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Pittit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Canda Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	.....
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Calcutta Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Arcadia Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1833-36	
" Loan 1842-43	93½
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	111¾

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 220
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
(Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 11s. 3d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	
Hull	
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

PRICES CURRENT (3rd December 1862.)

COTTON at Oolabe:

Old Broach, ready	Rs.	Per candy 370 to 375
Old Surat	"	380 to 385
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	383 to 385
Old Oomrawuttee	"	365 to 370
Old Comptа	"	375 to 380
Old Dharwar Sanguinee	"	545 to 550
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	"	355 to 360
Old Veravul	"	350 to 355
Khandeish	"	345 to 348
Old Parnthee	"	355 to 360
Old Accola	"	385 to 390
Old Mungulwar	"	355 to 360

GRAIN—Malva, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.

SEEDS—Linseed, Gundeela...at Rs. 6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Gurseet... " 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)... " 33 to 34
Niger... " 28 to 29 nominal.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 2ND DEC. 1862.

PASSES GRANTED.

Years.	Up to 15th Nov. 1862.	From 16th to 22nd Nov. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	*40,703
" 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	11,400	969	12,369
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	...	...	*4,168
" 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	1,360	801	2,161

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

Years.	Up to 25th Nov. 1862.	From 26th Nov. to 2nd Dec. 1862.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	...	...	79	*40,624
" 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	7,581	1,820	...	9,402
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1860-61	...	...	18½	*4,149½
" 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	1,337½	699	½	1,336½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

Years.	Up to 25th Nov. 1862.	From 26th Nov. to 2nd Dec. 1862.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1860-61	40,484½	31	40,515½
" 1861-62	25,241	81	25,249½
" 1862-63	5,420½	794	6,214½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1860-61	4,095½	25½	4,091
" 1861-62	16	3	21
" 1862-63	618½	90	708½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 26TH NOV. TO 2ND DEC. 1862.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1860-61.	
Per Steamer *China*...	50½
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer *China*...	13½
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *China*...	841
Total...	954

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

‡‡ During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 3rd December 1862.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 10, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£844,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

60 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do. at 2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight at 2s.	0¾.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable on one sum, at 6 months' notice, 5 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realize Drafts or Hoondies on the Proprietary without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, on proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorized to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)
THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regimentals for Regimental purposes.
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
" 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 2 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" 1 month's sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand ..... "
On Scotland } 2s.
On Ireland } do.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11½d. "

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Fixting, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.
Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.
To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.
All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.
NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.
Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.
Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.
A Colonial Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
" On demand	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	2s. 0¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 dy's sight	1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. Acting Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.
The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1s. 11¾d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.
Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.
The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.
Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.
The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation .....Without charge
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. 6 " " 5 " "
Do. 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being remitted to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.
On Interest or Dividends, on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Dec. 3	Queen of England	Oates	London 4 Aug.
4	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 3 Dec.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 3 Dec.

INTELLIGENCE.—Per Ship *Queen of England*, from London.—Spoke the Dutch barque *Robertus Hessiqus*, off Bombay all well.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Dr. Weihe, Major Pittman and 148 natives.
Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—His Highness Meer Jaffer Ali Khan, Bahadoor, Nawab of Surat; and 225 natives

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 4	Norwood	Stapleton	Liverpool.
	War Cloud	Mackay	Liverpool.
	Keeratta Roodrin	Nacoda	Cochin & Colombo.
	Elphinstone (s)	Taunton	Surat.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Brig *Keeratta Roodrin*, to Cochin and Colombo.—Mr. and Mrs Knipe; Mrs. Ogbourne, and 2 children; Mrs. Duncan, and a servant.
Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, to Surat.—Mrs. Shepherd; Mr. Bonnaire and 100 natives.

Port Clearance.

The Barque *Louisa*, T. H. Boyle, bound to Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Lord Brougham*, for Liverpool, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 4TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Edmond Kaye.—10 bales Goat Skins, 206½ corges, Shaik Poolay Mohmud Moydeen and Co.: 100 bales Hemp, 350 cwt., Gunjee Pursunjee.
Windsor Castle.—500 bags Linseed, 875 cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 31 packages Coffee, 73½ cwt., Assoo Pursotum.
Gosforth.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Ramjee Khatsey and Co.

For Liverpool.

Lancastrian.—200 bundles Surseeseed, 100 cwt.; 100 bundles Linseed, 50 cwt., Gangjee Nurput; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Chuttoorbhoy Hurry 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., John Tanner and Co.
Howden.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt, F. F. Xavier; 97½ bales Cotton, 341½ cwt., Ebram Noordin and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.
James Smith.—50 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Kasoowjee Chuttoor.
Admiral Lyons.—45 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Champsy Ludha; 19 bales Cotton, 66½ cwt., Courjee Pranjee.
Flying Venus.—10 bales Wool, 30 cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Khoobchund Bhaigwan; 1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Khutow Ludha.
Talavera.—125 bales Cotton, 438 cwt., M. and B. Cursetjee Cama and Co.; 50 bal s Wool, 150 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 500 bundles Seed, 250 cwt., Hirjee Bhimjee.
Annot Lyle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Gunay Tickum; 238 bundles Hemp, 119 cwt., Narrondass Prajjee; 300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt., Sunkoo Pandoorang; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., John Clover and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee; 150 packages Wet Dates, 172 cwt., J. Sigg and Co.
G. A. Holt.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hurry Ramjee.
Charger.—9 bales Cotton, 31½ cwt., Gangjee Courjee.
Lord Brougham.—300 bags Linseed, 450 cwt.; 100 bags Khoorasanee, 150 cwt., Dulla Meerjee.
Flower of the Forest.—45 bales Cotton, 157½ cwt. Gella Girdhur.
Knight Errant.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Tickunjee Veljee and Co.; 600 packages Linseed, 400 cwt., Ludlabhoy Poonsy.
James Livesy.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt, J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.
Belgravia.—51 bales Cotton, 178½ cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee.

For Havre.

Victoria.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., S. Tyabjee and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—201 packages Cloves, 241 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lbs.; Dwarkadass Vunmjee and Co.; 197 bundles Sharkfins, 59½ cwt., Peorbhoy Damjee; 15 chests M. Opium, 136 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—5 cases Printed Books, 500 nos.; 10 carboes Rosewater; 10 bags Country Soap, 12 cwt.; 6 bags Bedleum, 15 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Jaffer Noordin; 4 cases Bees' Wax, 9½ cwt., Bhugwandass Nuthoo.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Pritchard ... Bombay.
*294 Aurora, (paddle), ...
*946 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
620 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Advertised for sale.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley ... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selb ... ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew ... China.
2015 Cruizer, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... China.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen... Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat), ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Bombay.
*1459 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce ... ... Aden.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
275 Goolsnar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda... Bombay.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ... Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Gwyn.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner... ... Aden.
107 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ... River Indus.
333 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), Searle ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier ... Bengal Public Works' Department.
835 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Aden.
610 Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones. River Indus.
49 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine) ... ... Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle) ... ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle) Adams... ... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[d. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

815 City of Carlisle, Pentriath—W. Nicol & Co.
1147 Edmund Kaye, W. W. Steel—F. Chambers (c. l. Oct. 30)
940 Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co. (c. l. Dec. 1.)
1354 Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart Latham & Co. (c.l. Nov. 27.)
1044 Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce—R. Steuart, & Co. (c. l. Nov. 29.)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1133 Admiral Lyons—John Tanner & Co. (c l. Oct. 28)
1288 Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1003 Azuline, Manson—John Clover & Co. (c.l. Sept. 8)
1324 Belgravia, R. Penticost—Lyon Brothers. (c. l. Nov. 21)
627 Caledonia, A. McMillen.—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. Nov. 14.)
1194 Charger—Rennie, Scovil & Co. (c. l. Nov. 24)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, F. Wemyss—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1015 Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. Nov. 19)
917 Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 27)
1393 Flying Venus, Wilson—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. Nov. 5)
1249 G. H. Hoit—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 2.)
1218 Howden, Verril—Pestonjee Jahangeer. (c.l. Oct. 13)
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.
952 Indian Queen, Jago—Lawrence and Co.
463 Ino, Binnie—F. Corbett & Co. (c. l. Nov. 11)
1071 James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1108 James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co. (c.l. Oct. 15)
1313 Knight Errant,—Ritchie Steuart & Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)
1242 Labrador, Quinn—Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 3)
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co. (c.l. Sept. 13)
700 Lord Brougham,—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. Dec. 4)
1008 Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.
866 Sea Horse, Banks—F. Corbett & Co. (c. l. Nov. 20.)
986 Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co. (c. l. Nov. 28)
1162 Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co. (c. l. Nov. 8)

FOR HAVRE.

410 Victoria, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co. (c. l. Oct. 31st)

FOR PISANG AND SINGAPORE.

1455 Arateon Apcar, (s.)—Jairaz Fazul & Co. (c.l. Nov. 19)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445 Fazel Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1342 Albatross, Pollock.
766 Empress of India,—Peel Cassels & Co. (c. l. Nov. 22)
293 Luisa, T.H. Boyle. (c. l. Nov. 14)
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)

FOR MOULMEIN.

530 Anna Henderson, Reaffe.

FOR MADRAS.

293 Teak, Middleton—Forbes & Co.

FOR RANGOON.

2028 Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.

FOR COCHIN.

550 Helice, Hansen—Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR PERIM.

630 Agincourt, Pashley—W. Nicol and Co.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo. (in Dock)
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Dassa n Nathe.
450 Atlet Rahimoo, Dallia.
Barsale de Lazareen (s), L. Antonio.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Culliandass Nusserwanjee.
283 C. Commercial de Goa, Mario—Henderson & Co. (for sale)
641 China, J. Minto—Wallace & Co.
783 Clyde, Jonathan—Leckie & Co.
766 Coromandel, Thompson—W. and A. Graham and Co.
1204 Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1054 Crusador, J. Crew—Lawrence & Co.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Millie—Grey & Co.
577 Delhi, J. Howard—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1019 Earl of Clare, Wilson—R. J. and Co.
170 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol and Co. (for sale)
1243 Fanny Forsyth, Sloan—R. Bates and Co.
760 Gem of the Ocean, William—Spence, Hobart & Co.
477 Good Success, MacGregor—R. J. and Co.
1546 Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee. Hamoody, Nacoda.
679 Jalawar, Crowthon—Coupland & Co.
574 Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.
389 Juddal Maunoo, Nacoda—Adamally Sooltanally.
611 Kildare, Wetherington—E. Bates & Co.
710 Kurrachee, J. Clarke—Finlay Clark & Co.
102 Le Japan (s), M. Laportire.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein. Palinurus—W. Nicol & Co.
800 Pearl, McFarlane.
705 Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.
876 Queen of England, Oates—Ewart, Latham & Co.
810 Rosalie Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.
694 Robert Rickon, Brough—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1455 Simla, Hackett—Lawrence & Co.
620 Shakespear, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.
Teak, Middleton—Forbes & Co.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1017 Haswell, Callaby—Finlay & Co.
461 Mermaid, Gibbon—Fleming & Co.

COCHIN OR COLOMBO.

505 Yarra, Nairn—McIver & Co.

FOR MALABAR COAST.

505 Yarra, Nairn—McIver & Co.

NOT FIXED.

878 Akbar, Peazy—McIver & Co.
825 P. L. Burchard, Brotherton—Fleming & Co.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 4.

Cumming, Lieut. F., Mysore Commissariat, on duty, from Goonah.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 4th December 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.
The 21st Regt. N.I., the Adjutant for the day.
1. The District Court Martial, of which Captain Miles, is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 27th November 1862.

No. 641.—Lieutenant H. L. Hall, H. M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay Fusiliers, is allowed a furlough to Europe on urgent private affairs, for six months without pay.
No. 642.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G. O. G. G. No. 332 of 1861.
Lieut. Robert Thomas Thompson, 56th Foot, Adjutant of the General Depot.
No. 643.—The undermentioned Officer is admitted as Probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79

the liabilities of the company, which are said to be a lakh and fifty thousand rupees. There must be something to be paid for in this case besides the property of the Company. Ouciqu' il en soit, the tender is a marvellous one for the interests of the shareholders, as it would give them a little more than half the original value of their shares, namely two hundred and three rupees each for shares whose original price was four hundred rupees each. The Directors "most earnestly recommend that the offer be accepted at once." The shareholders must be demented if they do not attend to this recommendation. We cannot understand one piece of conduct on the part of the present able Directors. Being desirous of clearing off a heavy debt, which was very pressing, they put the *Scindian* in good order at considerable expense, and put her up to auction; but no offer was made. Having failed in this attempt, they advertised for tenders for their steamers, and received an offer of eighty thousand rupees for the *Tilly* from Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. This offer they refuse, at the same time saying that the *Tilly* would not bring three-fourths of the ninety-one thousand rupees at which she has been valued, some twelve thousand rupees below the tender of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. This looks as if the ruling passion "of this unfortunate Company" were strong in death.

ABOUT eighteen months ago some person who had more money than he was able to take good care of, dropped a note of the Bank of Bombay for one hundred rupees in the premises of Messrs. Naserwanjee and Pestonjee, of the China Depository, in Apollo Street. Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee Khrass of that firm advertised the circumstance frequently, and paid the expense thereby incurred, as we have good reason to know. But no one has appeared to claim the money. Mr. Pestonjee now gives up this search as hopeless; he puts the expense incurred in endeavouring to find out the owner of the note down to charity: and he has handed us the money (one hundred rupees) entire to be forwarded to the Lancashire Relief Fund: and we have handed the amount over accordingly. We hope Pestonjee may find many more notes, and that his shadow may never grow less.

A CORRESPONDENT at Mundlesair has furnished us with the following, dated the 28th ultimo:—"We had at Mundlesair and the villages adjacent a very strong earthquake which lasted about fifteen seconds, on the evening of the 18th November. The sound was like the rumbling of many carriages and the sensation produced so great that the glasses on the table at which we sat jingled loudly. The earthquake was felt about seven o'clock P.M., and it has been followed by very unusually close, sultry weather accompanied by the fall of about a quarter of an inch of rain on the 25th."

THE P. and O. Company's steamer *Salsette*, with mails from China and the Straits, arrived here at a very late hour last night.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

COMMERCIAL NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO NOV. 17.

(Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, *17th November.*

American news to fifth November.

Democrats gained in New York State. Seymore, democrat, elected Governor.

England and Russia decline French proposal for mediation in American affairs.

No military news.

Cotton flat. Prices irregular. Holders anxious to sell.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *4th December.*

LONDON, *17th November.*

Consol, 93¼.
Fives, 100.
Specie exceeding one million.
Bank Discount no quotation.
Indigo inactive.
Sugar cheaper.
Rice flat.
Saltpetre declining.
Linseed steady.
Rape unaltered.
Silk improving.
Coraha thirds saleable.
Jute declined thirty shillings.
Hides no quotation.
Lac Dye one penny lower.
Shell Lac declined ten shillings.
Safflower quiet.
Cutch declined two shillings.
Coffee steady.
Pepper dull.
Cocoanut Oil languid.
Coir Yarn slightly cheaper.
Wool steady.
Ivory no quotation.
Cinnamon firm.
Plumbago better demand.
Tallow six pence lower.
Wheat declined two shillings.
Cotton five-eighths of a penny lower.
Yarn weaker.
Shirtings nominally unchanged.

GALLE, *4th Dec.*, 6-40 A.M.

THE steamer *China* anchored from Bombay.

GALLE, *Dec.* 4, 5 P.M.

THE steamer *Simla*, anchored from Suez.

WE understand that it has been finally decided that H. M.'s 103rd Regiment Royal Bombay Fusiliers, are after all to go to Bombay, and are to be relieved at Poona by the 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment of Foot.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 3.

THE question of the fortifications of Delhi being allowed to remain or not is at length settled. They are to be levelled and the ditch filled with the debris. The gateways will be left standing.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 29.

THE Postal authorities in London have resolved on changing the dates and hour of departure from Bombay of the Overland steamers for Suez. Instead of leaving at 8 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month, the steamers will leave on the 13th and 28th at 10 A.M. This new arrangement will probably come into effect from the 1st December.—*Id.*

THE death of the ex-King of Delhi will not be such a relief to the Government of India as may be imagined. It will only confirm the hopes, and encourage the aspirations, which the exile of the royal puppet created in the bosom of the Nizam of Hyderabad. As the only surviving prince in power, who derived his sovereignty direct from the house of the Great Mogul, and always considered himself heir to the phantom throne of Delhi, the Nizam will now, most probably, deem himself as having, in the natural course of events, succeeded to the imperial rights, dignities, and privileges, and will openly assert the prerogatives which he has tacitly attempted to exercise since the banishment of the late King. We fancy we can discern difficulties looming in the future. Government ought not to delay in settling the question of the revised Durbar etiquette for Hyderabad. We cannot too soon convince His Highness that he is but the feudatory of the Queen of England.—*Oudh Gazette, Nov.* 29.

LOCAL.

THE mails for Persian Gulf and Muscat, per Bugla *Seclus* and *Sultumulkhora*, will be closed today at one o'clock P.M.

H. H. HIGHNESS MEER JAFFER ALLY KHAN, Bahadoor, Nawab of Surat and suite, yesterday arrived here by the Steamer *Victoria* from Surat

THE Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, Captain Thurston, which left our harbour for Surat yesterday about three P.M., put back at seven o'clock P.M. on account of her small sloop breaking away.

MUSIC.—The following is the Programme of Music to be played this evening by the Band of H. M.'s 18th Regiment N. I.:—

1. GUARD'S MARCH by ..... *Stepen Glover.*
2. OVERTURE LE LAC des Fees ... *Auber.*
3. SATANELLA Valse ..... *Laurent.*
4. SELECTION Fra Diavala ..... *Auber.*
5. SCOTCH Quadrille ..... *Faust.*
6. THE GREAT excitement..... *Galop by Laroche.*

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE health of the town of Bombay has considerably improved during the last week. The casualties from fever and cholera are the chief causes of mortality, there being 146 and 26 deaths from those diseases. The total number of deaths during the week amounts to 266, being 32 fewer than those of the previous week; and 9 in excess of the average of the last ten years. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	1	Cholera	0
Other diseases	8	Fever	4
INDO-EUROPEANS.		Other diseases	9
Cholera	0	JEWS.	
Fever	0	Fever	1
Other diseases	1	Other diseases	0
HINDOOS.		NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
Cholera	16	Cholera	1
Small-pox	0	Other diseases	6
Fever	101	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
Other diseases	55	Cholera	1
MUSSULMANS.		Other diseases	5
Cholera	8	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Small-pox	0	Cholera	0
Fever	34	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	18		

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	0	2
Cholera	26	19
Measles	1	0
Fever	146	134
Nervous system	8	13
Respiratory system	16	26
Vascular system	1	1
Alimentary system	33	31
Cachexy	26	18
Other diseases	9	9

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Lady Mansfield and suite, returned to Poona from his recent official visit to Aden, on the evening of Monday last.

We are informed that His Excellency has recommended that a full Regiment of European Infantry, instead of only a Wing as heretofore, shall for the future constitute a part of the Aden garrison. We also hear that the Camp Church at Aden, which was commenced to be built some years ago on a hill about two hundred feet above the plain, but which was never completed, and has remained for a long time in *statu quo*, is now to be pulled down and rebuilt on the plain. New Barracks are also to be built for the excess of European troops now required for Aden.

Amongst a number of other curious circumstances that have recently come to light, it is related that two French Regiments were reported to have passed through, or, we presume, touched at and passed on their way from Aden, without the authorities of that place knowing anything about it until some time afterwards! These Regiments were on their way to Saigon in Cochin-China.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 3.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 4th Dec. 1862.

BULSAR.—Fair. S.W. variable.
BROACH.—Fine wind, S.E.
COCHIN.—Clear. Ther. 82.
CANNANORE.—Fair, N.E. Ther. 77.
GOA.—Fair, wind light from East.
GALLE.—Calm and fine. Ther. 79.
KOLAPORE.—Fair moderate N.E.
KURRACHEE.—Fine S.W. cold.
MADRAS.—Fine N.E. Ther. 82.
PAUMBEN.—Strong N.W. winds. Ther. 80.
SURAT.—Fair day, morning and night cool.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

KILLED BY A KICK FROM A HORSE.—An inquest was held before the Coroner, Dr. Reid, on the 3rd instant, on view of the body of Sumbhu Luxumon, and of which the following is a summary of the evidence:—

Hurry Sumbhu, deposed on oath,—I am employed as a labourer on the establishment of the Munguldass Spinning and Weaving Company at Girgaum. I recognize the body of deceased, who was my father, he was about forty years old. He was a ghorawalla, in the service of Manekram Hernarayan, (here present), about half-past 6 o'clock last Sunday evening when the deceased came home, he complained to us of his having been kicked in the belly, by his master's horse at Breach Candy. Ever since then he lay in bed and was not able even to stir about. He often complained of a severe pain in the stomach. The part where he said he had been kicked got inflamed yesterday. About 8 o'clock last evening, he became partially insensible, and continued in that state up to his death, which occurred this morning about 4 o'clock. The deceased refused to go to hospital. He was given the medicine which my uncle Rama Dhunjee (here present) brought from some dispensary at Mumbadavie. The deceased entered Manekram's service on the same day on which he was injured by the horse. He had before been a ghorawalla in the employ of a European gentleman whose name I do not know.

Gopal Purshotum, Police Sepoy, No. 406, on duty at Mahluxumy. On Sunday last, at about six o'clock, I was attracted by a crowd of persons who had collected round the deceased in the court yard of the temple at Mahluxumy. The deceased told me he had been kicked down by the shigram horse which he had been cleaning at the time. He said the wheel of the shigram had gone over him. He did not say he was kicked, but that he was knocked down by the horse. I made enquiries but could find no one who had witnessed the injury.

Verdict.—"Died of injuries accidentally sustained while engaged in cleaning a shigram horse."

THE LATE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

AT a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, held at their Office on Wednesday, the 3rd instant, at 3 P.M., there were present:—Venayeckrow Juggonnathjee, Esq., Chairman; Messrs. Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, Rustomjee Burjorjee Modee, Burjorjee Rustomjee Modee, Veerchund Deepchund, Merwanjee Sorabjee, and Babajee Cassinathjee. Directors:—Messrs. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugeria; Navalchund Nanchund; Premchund Roychund; Kursondass Madowdass; Mooljee Canjee; Jumnadass Doolubdass; Framjee Sorabjee; Muncherjee Rustomjee; Ruttonjee Cursetjee; Lulloobhoy Hurjeewan; and several others.

The following report was read by Mr. Burjorjee Modee, and afterwards translated into Guzerati by the Manager, Mr. Nusserwanjee Badhurjee:—

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—The meeting of the shareholders has been convened by the directors, in accordance with the provisions contained in 56th Clause of the Deed of Settlement, to confirm the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 3rd September last, resolving,—that the Company should be dissolved and its affairs wound up.

2. During the interval since the previous meeting we have continued the investigation into the affairs of the Company commenced by our colleague Mr. Ardeseer Eduljee Chinoy.

3. In the first place, we deemed it advisable and due to our colleague to consider the several points so ably noticed in his reports dated respectively 28th June and 3rd September last; and having carefully done so, we have no hesitation in saying that his remarks are fully borne out by our investigations and by the highly unsatisfactory state in which we found the so-called books and accounts of this Company. We are perfectly satisfied that the interests of the shareholders have, to use the mildest term, been grossly neglected, and that they have consequently sustained incalculable loss; but unfortunately we are not *at present* in a position confidently to recommend the institution of legal proceedings against any particular parties with the certainty of succeeding in securing their deserved punishment. However, our indefatigable colleague abovenamed, has brought under our notice certain instances of mal-administrations, &c., which he is using his utmost exertions to ripen for legal enquiry, and if he should, (as he hopes) be successful in doing so, you may rest assured that we shall not flinch from the task which has been allotted to us of calling in the powerful aid of the law for the punishment of those who may have subjected themselves thereto.

4. With this brief explanation we will merely add that our ulterior proceedings will depend on the result of the investigations now being made.

5. Being very desirous of clearing off the heavy debt of Rs. (87,000) sixty-seven thousand and interest due to the Central Bank, and other pressing liabilities, we determined to endeavour to raise money for the purpose by the sale of the steamer *Scindian*, and went to some expense to put her in as efficient a state as possible. She was put up to auction, but we greatly regret to inform you, that no offer was made by any person, particularly on account of her defective boilers. Having failed in this attempt we advertised for tenders for the three steamers of the Company but only one offer (hereunto annexed) has been received for Rupees (80,000) eighty thousand from Messrs. Nicoll & Co. for the steamer *Tilly*, alone. This offer we have not accepted considering it to be below the value of the steamer.

6. The steamers of this Company have been valued by competent authority as follows:—

Steamer *Tilly*	Rs.	91,000
" *Scindian*	"	70,000
" *Pioneer*	"	70,000
Stores	"	13,610
	Rs.	2,44,610

7. It is evident, however, from the result of our endeavours that the steamers are neither in favor nor in demand, and we are compelled to say that we despair of their realizing by public sale even (¾) three-fourths of the value abovenamed or about Rupees (1,83,000) one lac and eighty-three thousand, and deducting therefrom the present liabilities of the Company as far as it can at present be ascertained, the net balance divisible among the shareholders will be about Rs. (63,814) sixty-three thousand eight hundred and fourteen, (See rough balance sheet laid on the table) being equivalent to Rupees (41) forty-one per share, while the original value of each share was Rupees (400) four hundred.

8. We are compelled, and that with the utmost regret to inform you that the Company having lost the mail contract, it is quite unable to compete with the Company which has secured that advantage. The consequences are, that heavy expenses are being incurred from day to-day without any present suitable return or any prospective probability of the Company being advantageously worked with any reasonable profit. On the contrary, we think, that a perseverance in our present course must end in speedy and total loss. Taking therefore these circumstances into our mature consideration we feel bound by a sense of duty towards the shareholders generally (among whom several are poor widows and orphans), to advocate the dissolution of the Company and the winding up of its affairs, and this immediately; as the longer this is deferred the greater will be the loss to the shareholders.

9. While preparing this report we have received the accompanying tender from Mr. Cursondass Madowdass, offering to purchase the whole property of the Company consisting as well of its outstanding assets as of its realized property at Rupees (3,15,000) three lacs and fifteen thousand, the purchaser further undertaking to pay all the liabilities of the Company. The amount of this tender would give a distribution of about Rupees (203) two hundred and three on each share, and, as we see no prospect whatever of effecting a more satisfactory arrangement, it only remains for us, influenced by the considerations above stated, most earnestly to recommend that the offer be accepted at once on the terms therein specified.

10. We submit for your inspection a rough balance sheet exhibiting clearly the present pecuniary condition of the Company. It will be found fully to corroborate the views which a deep sense of duty has obliged us to express with regard to the very unfavorable position of this unfortunate Company.

11. In conclusion, it is our pleasing duty to bear unqualified testimony to the untiring zeal and ability with which our colleague, Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, has at much personal inconvenience devoted himself to this cause and to the protection of your interests, and to him entirely is due the merit of bringing to light the rottenness of the whole concern, and securing to the shareholders the comparative return which the acceptance of the above offer will secure; for it is not too much to say that if these revelations had not been made the concern might still have been kept afloat until it sunk itself in total ruin, and left the shareholders not only without any return but involved in heavy additional liabilities.

VEERCHUND DEEPCHUND.
RUSTOMJEE BURJORJEE MODY.
BURJORJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
MERWANJEE SORABJEE.
BABAJEE CASSINATH.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1862.

The following Resolutions were then passed:—

I. Proposed by Mr. Kursondass Madhowdass, seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, and carried unanimously,—That the Report of the Directors just read be adopted.

II. Proposed by Mr. Babajee Cassinath, seconded by Mr. Premchund Roychund, and carried unanimously,—That the Resolution for winding up the affairs of the Company passed at the general meeting of the 3rd September last, be confirmed.

III. Proposed by Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, seconded by Mr. Premchund Roychund, and carried unanimously,—That the Resolution for winding up the affairs of the Company passed at the general meeting of 3rd September last, be confirmed.

III. Proposed by Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree, and carried unanimously,—That the tender of Mr. Kursondass Madhowdass be accepted.

IV. Proposed by Mr. Veerchund Deepchund, seconded by Mr. Premchund Roychund and carried unanimously,—That thanks be given to Mr. Ardaseer Eduljee Chinoy, and the Secretary Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Badhujree.

Proposed by Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee Mody, and seconded by Mr. Babajee Cassinath,—That thanks be given to the Chairman Mr. Venayekrao Juggonathjee for the assistance given by him to the new Directors and for his regular attendance at each meeting.

Before rising, Mr. Ardaseer Chinoy again thanked the Chairman, for his able conduct in the chair.

ANNUAL DINNER OF THE RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.

The first annual dinner of the Rifle Association of Western India took place on the evening of the 3rd instant in the Tents of the Bombay Cricket Club on the Esplanade.

Amongst those present, who, we were happy to see, must have been between fifty and sixty gentlemen, we recognized Brigadier Liddell, Colonels Lynch, Gibbard, Barr, Taylor, Wray, and Worgan, Mr. Gumpert, Mr. Aspinwall, Captain Ferguson, Indian Navy, Mr. Ashburner, Messrs. Leith and Thacker, Lieut. Wilson, Marine Battalion, Mr. Shekelton, Mr. W. H. Crawford, Lieutenant Tanner, Mr. Greenlaw, Mr. W. R. Hoare, Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway, and Dr. Miller, besides the following, who are members of the Association:—Messrs. J. Blair, Robertson, G. M. Stewart, G. Foggo, J. Leith, J. Dodds, C. M. Keir, J. Wright, J. Forbes, G. Scott, Captain T. Turner, Crawford, A. Sangster, Whitley, R. A. Dallas, Drs. Thomas Diver, and J. Hyslop, Messrs. E. P. Repton, R. L. Tracey, J. M. Maclean, H. Gamble, E. Tasks, E. Donner, J. H. Vining, A. Locher, Captain Tanner, Major North and several others.

Commodore Frushard having been voted to the Chair, the healths of Her Majesty, the Prince of Wales, and the Royal Family were proposed and having been most loyally responded to, the worthy and gallant Commodore in a short speech alluded to the formation of the Association, and expressed the great pleasure he felt in being able to congratulate its members on the success it had gained and the greater success it might hope to enjoy.

The health of "Our Guests" was then proposed, and drank.

Major Curtis as Director of the Association next addressed the meeting. He gave the whole history of it from its first formation up to the present time, the day of the celebration of its first anniversary. He informed them that he had written to the National Association in England and caused this to be considered a branch of that Institution. The worthy Major then read a letter from the Commander-in-Chief, (Sir William Mansfield) in which he said he would have been glad to have presided on the present occasion, at this meeting, but having been so long absent from Bombay, his presence was required at Poona. Letters from Sir Bartle Frere and the Hon. Mr. Tristram regretting not being able to attend were also read. He (Major Curtis) had great pleasure in informing the members of the Association that Government had very warmly supported them, and had presented them with a plot of ground twelve hundred yards long and two hundred broad, on the flats at Tardeo, and twelve iron Targets for their use. He hoped by the end of the month that three large Butts would be erected on this ground, and at the shooting season which would commence about the middle of January, he hoped to see all those friends who were then round him, and many more besides, assembled at the Rifle Ranges ready to compete for the Prizes to be presented by the Association. The object of the Association was not to be considered simply local, and he trusted that in the course of a short time he would have enrolled the names of nearly every officer and gentleman of the Presidency, and he was glad to see, that not only was the cause warmly espoused by Englishmen, but that amongst the names of the members were to be found those of both German and Swiss; Major Curtis then read the following correspondence, which was received with great applause.

No. 11 of 1862-63.

FROM MAJOR A. H. CURTIS,
Director, Rifle Association of Western India.

TO CAPTAIN MILDMAY,
Secretary, National Rifle, Pall Mall.

SIR,—The enclosed papers will inform you of the establishment in Bombay of the Rifle Association of Western India, its rules and pretences. I enclose also, to show that the movement is one generally approved of, a list of subscribers containing the names of their Excellencies, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Honorary President and President, and of all other members of Council as life-members and patrons of the Association; amongst the remaining names will be found those of all leading merchants and gentlemen of Bombay.

Having so far established our position I am now desired by the Council, with reference to Rule 5, to place myself in communication with you, and request you will kindly lay our application before your Council with a view to this being considered a branch of the National Association, whose rules we are anxious to adopt, and whose operations have already been regarded with the greatest interest by all in India, who feel that the encouragement of rifle practice at home and abroad is worthy the efforts of every Englishman who takes pride in national sports, and would see English skill and vigour, perpetuated by such manly and legitimate means in whatever part of the globe they may be called upon to rule or sojourn.

If our proposal be favorably received, I anticipate the most substantial benefits by the rapid filling up of our subscription list.

Being recognised as part of the Home Institution, many will be induced to come forward who now only hold aloof under the impression that a merely local Association can be productive of no real results; and we shall be prepared, I hope, to present a prize to be shot for on the next Grand National Rifle contest in England, and an annual exchange of such compliments can but produce the happiest effects. Trusting you will kindly favor me with a reply at an early opportunity, I have the honor to be, &c.,

A. H. CURTIS,
Director, Rifle Association of Western India.

Bombay, 12th August 1862.

To MAJOR CURTIS,
Bombay Staff Corps and Director of the Rifle Association of Western India, Bombay.

London, 12th October, 1862.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and its enclosures, which I regret to say I have not yet been able to lay before the Council, as they have not held any meeting since the end of July. As it is not probable that they will meet again this year, though I was in hopes of their doing so this month, I can take upon myself to thank you on their behalf for your communication, and to assure you that they will be highly gratified at hearing that the Rifle Association of Western India have passed at a meeting of their Council a resolution by which it associates itself with the National Rifle Association, and is to be guided generally by its rules and customs.

I have the honor of transmitting some copies of our rules and bye-laws and of Reports of 1860-61. The Report for the present year, which we have just finished compiling, will be published in the course of next month and I shall take the first opportunity of sending you several copies of it.

The prize which the Rifle Association of Western India have so liberally proposed for competition at Wimbledon will without doubt be highly valued by the riflemen of Great Britain, and will produce the happiest effects. Our Council will transmit to you the silver medal of the National Rifle Association. This medal, which is to accompany the highest volunteer prize, entitles the winner to compete at Wimbledon for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Prize of £100; and though the distance which separates the two Associations is great, we must, nevertheless, hope that not only the winners of the silver medal, but other members of the Rifle Association of Western India will be found amongst the colonial competitors who honor the Wimbledon prize meeting with their presence.—I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed). EDMOND ST. JOHN MILDMAY.

After a few further remarks as to the prospects of the Association Major Curtis sat down.

Colonel Barr then rose and proposed, that the health of Major Curtis be drunk in connection with the success of the Association of which he was the director. In his speech he alluded to the establishment of the Association as explained by Major Curtis, and concluded by trusting that every success would attend its future organization.

Major Curtis having returned thanks, proposed the health of "our foreign friends," in connection with the name of Mr. Gumpert, was re plied to first by the latter gentleman, and then by Mr. Donnar.

Mr. Sangster then proposed the health of the Chairman, Commodore Frushard, which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

The worthy and gallant Commodore replied briefly in his usual hearty and jocular manner.

The Meeting then broke up, the Band of the 18th Regiment was in attendance.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing before a single Judge, this day.
(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For Settlement of Issues.

52 Khan Mahomed Habibhoy, *vs.* Nathooram Vullubram and another.

62 Vellah Ghella, an infant, *vs.* Ramrutton Shakharam and another.

64 Vijpall Shamjee and another, *vs.* Goculi Mohowjee and another.

65 Sha Dosabhoy Damjee, *vs.* Syed Mahomed Sallay and another.

66 Kessowjee Lalljee, *vs.* William London.

For Final Disposal.

24 Soojawoodin Tyabjee and others, *vs.* Arut Keerpall and others.

63 Sha Purshotumdass Pranjeevandass, *vs.* Maya Nooroodeen bin Tajoodin Jettakar.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

35 Adumjee Pecarjee, *vs.* Vullubdass Bhugwandass.

38 Noorbhoy Esmalljee and another, *vs.* Tyabally Cassumjee trading, &c.

40 David Anderson, *vs.* James Sigg, trading, &c.

42 Cursetjee Jamsetjee, trading, &c., *vs.* Ruttonjee Framjee Wacha.

44 Mooljee Tricumdass, trading, &c., *vs.* Khan Mahomed Dattoobhoy.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Second Day, Thursday, 4th December 1862.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. SAUSSE.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. DUNCAN BLACK,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. J. H. R. Reel; W. Walker; N. C. Richardson; E. Craske; A. Huson; W. Kinchella; J. Pointze; A. J. De Mello; Eduljee Bajonjee; Narayen Pandurang; and Mahomed Ibrahim Panday.

THEFT.—Sumboo Ramchunder, No. 3 of the calendar, was placed at the bar in a charge of theft and misappropriation of the property of one Cassinath Petamber. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Prosecutor stated, that he was a goldsmith, residing on the Mombadevi Road. Prisoner was his servant in the shop. On Saturday, the 27th September last, he left his shop to go to the Small Cause Court, desiring his Gumasta to give one hundred pieces of gold to prisoner to boil. On his return from the Small Cause Court at two o'clock in the afternoon, he missed the prisoner as well as the pieces of gold. Witness then went in search of prisoner but did not find him that day. Prisoner was subsequently apprehended on the Dussera day. A shroff who was pointed out by the prisoner produced three of the pieces of gold which witness identified as his property.

Vittoo Petamber, the prosecutor's Gumasta, said, he and the prisoner were in charge of the shop on the day their master had gone to the Small Cause Court. During the prosecutor's absence prisoner engaged himself for a time in hammering some pieces of gold and afterwards went out for his meal. At the prosecutor's desire, witness told prisoner to clean one hundred pieces of gold. Prisoner took the piece of gold on the veranda and afterwards left the shop with them, on pretence of going to buy some parched rice. Prisoner did not afterwards return, whereupon witness got alarmed and reported the circumstance to his master.

Rama Khundoo, a goldsmith, said, he identified the three pieces of gold before the Court as those brought to him by prisoner on the Dussera day for sale. He bought them for Rs. 3; they weighed seven and a half vauls.

Police Havildar, No. 347, deposed, to having gone to the shop of the last witness which was pointed out by the prisoner. The last witness produced the three pieces of gold in prisoner's presence.

Prisoner had nothing to say in his defence.

He was found guilty of theft, and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.—Assudlall Nuthmull, and Gopal Kalkadass, No. 9 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for house-breaking by night, and theft in a dwelling-house.

Gungaram Cotumchund, the prosecutor, said, he was an opium broker, and resided in a room on the third flour of a house near the Mombadevi chowkey. About two o'clock in the afternoon of a Sunday, about four weeks ago, he went out with his family to a dinner party at his master's house, having secured the room with a padlock. On his return home in the night, he found the room broken open, and several articles lying scattered about on the floor. Several articles of jewellery were missing from a box which appeared to be broken open. Witness reported his loss to the police. Of the missing articles, only two silver bars weighing about 47 tolas were recovered. The bars were produced by a goldsmith who lived in the same house with the second prisoner. The first prisoner was a companion of prosecutor's servant. His house was searched but nothing was found therein. The prisoners were desirous of compromising the matter when witness saw them in custody in the chowkey.

Balloo Ramchunder, a goldsmith, said, the first prisoner lived in the same house with him. The second prisoner used to visit the first prisoner. Witness identified the two silver bars before the Court; they were made by melting down some silver ornaments brought to him by the second prisoner. The ornaments were brought to him at seven in the evening by both the prisoners; Gopal had the ornaments in his hand and he gave them to witness for melting them down into bars; Assudlall stood by and did not say anything; Gopal said he would return the following morning to have the bars. The silver toe-rings were with Gopal, and the silver armlets with Assudlall. Witness melted down the ornaments during the night. The following morning the prisoners did not return but the police called for the ornaments and witness produced the bars to them. Witness was also taken in custody and confined for a day in the chowkey.

Police Naique, No. 681, deposed, to having arrested the prisoner Assudlall. He went to the shop of the last witness pointed out by Assudlall. Assudlall said he had given the ornaments to the goldsmith for the purpose of converting them into bars. The goldsmith produced the bars, and in consequence of what he said, witness apprehended the prisoner Gopal.

The prisoners denied the charge which they said had been trumped up against them by the prosecutor and the police; prisoner Gopal further alleged that the ornaments given to the goldsmith for converting them into bars were his own property. Both the prisoners very earnestly complained of the ill-treatment they had received at the hands of the police who had given them a good drubbing in the Oomercarry (Edgington's) chowkey for the purpose of extorting a confession. The second prisoner attempted to set up an *alibi* but entirely failed, as the two witnesses whom he called denied having known him.

The Jury found the prisoners guilty of receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen. The first prisoner, being an old offender, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment; and the second prisoner to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Ragoo Bapoo, No. 5 of the calendar, pleaded guilty to a charge of theft of the property of his master.

This being the prisoner's first offence, His Lordship sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERY.—Samuel Daniel, a native Christian, No. 15 of the calendar, pleaded guilty to a charge of robbery in having attempted to make away with a bag of money which he snatched from the hands of a Parsee lady passing along the Esplanade road.

He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

AFTERNOON JURY.

MR. WILLIAM GREEN,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. F. Spencer; H. Peat; O. Wheeler: J. Bogie; J. L. Faulkner; W. Abraham; J. R. Miles; M. A. Mozallo; Sorabjee Muncherjee; Wasudew Dinnanath; and Mahomed Syed Parkar.

THEFT.—James Scott, an European, was placed at the bar on an indictment for theft, of the property of Messrs. Treacher & Co. druggists, &c. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Josiah Malhuish, deposed, that he was an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Treacher & Co., and had charge of their shop at Byculla. He remembered the prisoner coming to his shop on the 5th November last. He came to the shop at ten o'clock in the morning and made a small purchase. He then wished to see some Meerschaum pipes. Witness opened a case and shewed him some, but prisoner rejected them all. Prisoner then left the shop. He again called in the afternoon of the same day and asked to see the pipes again. Witness opened the case and told him to make his selection, and then went to attend upon another customer. Soon afterwards, another servant of the establishment, Pascoal called witness's attention to the prisoner who had taken some pipes. Witness went up to the prisoner and asked him if he had taken any pipes. Prisoner denied having any, whereupon witness put his hand into the prisoner's coat pocket and found two pipes. He again asked prisoner if he had any more and the latter denied, whereupon witness again searched him and found one more pipe in the trowser pocket. Witness then asked the prisoner's address, and the prisoner said he lived at Colaba, but did not give his name. A policeman was sent for, whereupon prisoner ran off but was arrested and taken into custody. Prisoner had been drinking. Witness had seen prisoner's discharge as a seaman. The price of the three pipes is Rs. 56. Prisoner was sober in the morning when he first called at the shop, but seemed to have been drinking since then.

Pascoal Pereira, said, he was a compounder of medicines, employed in the shop of Messrs. Treacher & Co. On the 5th November last, prisoner called at the shop and asked to see some pipes. Prisoner then stood by a case containing Meerschaum pipes opened to him by the last witness. Witness saw the prisoner take two pipes out of the case and put them into his pocket. Witness then reported the matter to Mr. Melhuish who came up and searched the prisoner and found three pipes in his pocket. Prisoner had three pipes in his hand when witness went up to the case. Prisoner then told witness that he had got what he required, and that he might close the case. Prisoner put the pipes into his pocket and walked off saying to witness "I wish you good bye." Hereupon witness called Mr. Melhuish. When Mr. Melhuish came up, prisoner was standing by the case and had not moved from there. [Witness corrects himself.] He saw only two pipes in prisoner's hand, which he (prisoner) put into his pocket while witness was looking into the case; prisoner at that time remarked that he did not find the pipes he required. Prisoner asked the price of two of the pipes, and witness said the price of one was Rs. 20, and of the other Rs. 13. Prisoner said they were dear and did not offer to pay for the pipes.

Prisoner in defence said, that he went into the shop to purchase three pipes on the morning in question, but not finding them of the kind he required, he left the shop. He then had some liquor and went again into the shop, and selected three pipes which he held in his hand and called for the shop-boy to ask him the price. On this he was suddenly charged with stealing the pipes and given in custody of the police. He was worse for liquor and had no clear remembrance of what had occurred. However he had a note for Rs. 50 and a seaman's discharge in his pocket, which he missed the following morning in the chowkey when he recovered from the intoxication; the policeman gave him only Rs. 4.

The Jury after retiring for about fifteen minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship concurred with the justness and propriety of the verdict, and in passing sentence upon the prisoner said, that the prisoner had committed this theft on the very day he was liberated from Jail on the expiration of the sentence of six months on conviction of a theft of a watch, which greatly aggravated his offence. The sentence upon him now was that he be kept in rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THEFT.—Ahmed Abdool Lateef, No. 18 of the calendar, pleaded not guilty to a charge of theft in a ship.

Curreem Allum, a lascar, stated, that at about nine o'clock on the morning of the 22nd September last, he took a box containing his clothes and cash to the amount of Rs. 250 on board a pattimar in the harbour by which he was going as a passenger to his native village called Hurnee. He left the box in charge of the prisoner's father and returned on shore. Next day he left the shore to go on board the pattimar, but missed her, she having sailed in the meantime. Prosecutor then went to Hurnee by another vessel, and on information he received he again came down to Bombay and traced the box into the house of a woman at Pydownee. The clothes were safe in the box, but the money was missing. Prisoner was his cousin and had been on board the pattimar.

Abdool Latif, a lascar, said, he was the prisoner's father. In September last, he was a passenger on board a pattimar to go to his native village Hurnee. Prosecutor had brought the box on board, and after he left, the prisoner came on board and pretended that he had been sent by the prosecutor to fetch the box again on shore in order to make a new key for it. Prisoner took the box, and as the prosecutor did not return, the vessel sailed without him.

Mohunjee Jadoo, said, he was a shroff, keeping a shop in Caree street. About two months and a half ago he purchased from the prisoner a silver waist-chain and a pair of silver anklets, and a pair of gold finger rings, for which he paid Rs. 135 to the prisoner. Four or five days afterwards, the police called for the property and witness produced it to them.

Kya woman, said, she was a courtezan and knew the prisoner. About five months ago the prisoner had brought the box to her house and had slept there for some days. Six or seven days afterwards the police came and took the box away. Prisoner asked the witness to get a pair of silver anklets pledged for him, and they were pawned with a Marwaree money-lender; the waist-chain was also pawned for Rs. 24.

Prisoner in defence urged, that the box was brought on shore by his cousin's order, and he appropriated the money for the purpose of making ornaments for his wife. He did not steal the money, but only expended it for his use, intending to repay it.

Prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprison

foul, and increasing the probability of the vessel being broken up. Mr. Armstrong sent a report after his first trip, that the wreck was in great danger of going to pieces; and after the second trip, that the danger was becoming greater. After receiving a note from Mr. Armstrong that the wreck was in this great danger, he having previously cut away the main and fore-masts, that she was bilged and just going to pieces, that the decks were breaking up and that it was dangerous for my crew to remain any longer on board, that I need not be alarmed on his account as he could swim ashore. I wrote to him to set fire to the vessel. When Mr. Armstrong first went away, I gave him orders, first to save human life, then the property in the vessel, and then the vessel or wreck, if possible. I could see with my own eyes that it was impossible to save property or the vessel. When I sent instructions to burn the wreck, my opinion was she could not last many hours longer. The vessel was set on fire at 8 o'clock in the evening. In carrying out Captain Stephens's orders, I acted to the best of my judgment and ability. I remained by the wreck till daylight next morning. My own vessel was making considerable body of water. We were unable to keep it under with the dock pumps: the boilers were out of order and leaky. I could do no more for the wreck than was done. It was quite impossible to have saved her. I believe she would have gone to pieces in two hours from the time I gave orders for her being set on fire. I have known other wrecks happening on this coast. In the case of the *Agloe*, the natives pillaged the wreck immediately, after her being left. I saw on that occasion the natives knocking the wreck of the *Agloe* to prices and pillaging her. When I went ashore, I found trenches or rifle pits made by the natives to fire upon us, if we attempted to land to recover the property which had been landed by the crew on the previous day, and for the purposes of attack.

Commodore Wellesley, in his *de bene esse* examination, said among other things,—There is nothing I can see in the demi-official letter, for which Lieutenant Peevor could have been tried by court martial if he had disobeyed it especially as the words are used "all is left to your discretion and judgment." Being ordered to go and relieve the vessel, he was bound as an officer to do so. I consider Lieutenant Peevor was bound, if possible, to carry out the views of the Senior Officer as expressed in the demi-official letter, unless there were any circumstances which became known to him on the spot, which led him in the exercise of his discretion to act otherwise. If he acted on a proper discretion that would justify him in the eyes of his superior officers, no naval charge could be brought against him for acting upon this note. Supposing the vessel was breaking up, I think that Lieutenant Peevor was justified in burning it. Lieutenant Peevor was bound to obey the sailing instructions, but he was to act on the suggestion of the demi-official note, according to his discretion. He might have acted contrary to those suggestions without breach of duty, if he had thought proper. I am not able to say whether the burning of this ship was justifiable or not political grounds.

Mr. Dunbar, in addressing the Court on behalf of Captain Stephens, remarked that the whole case against his client rested on the two letters of instructions he sent to Lieutenant Peevor. Captain Stephens was not aware of the actual position of the ship; and being in a responsible position, when he saw the flag of a ship in distress, he merely told Lieutenant Peevor to find the vessel, and to act according to his direction in all he did. It was clear upon the face of the letter containing the sailing instructions, that Captain Stephens did not know exactly what had occurred. The instructions he gave, were to save what might possibly be saved, and all which there was no hope of saving, was to be burnt to prevent its falling into the hands of the Arabs. He requested Captain Playfair to send assistance along the shore; and had Captain Playfair done so in a proper manner, all this would not have occurred. Lieutenant Peevor had a wide discretion, and therefore incurred no responsibility, because he merely obeyed the instructions of his superior officer, who had, moreover, approved of his acts. Now, looking to the instructions, it appeared to the learned counsel that Captain Stephens threw out certain suggestions only, and Lieutenant Peevor was not bound to act upon them. Commodore Wellesley admitted in his cross-examination that he (Lieut. Peevor) might have acted contrary to those suggestions without breach of duty, if he had thought proper, Captain Stephens did not direct that the wreck should be burnt. The Government resolution contained an approval of Captain Stephens's orders. He gave no definite instructions to be pursued, and if the course he suggested had the approval of Government, and if that course was pursued, the burning of the vessel was justifiable under all the circumstances. It was an act done by officers of the State under general instructions, to prevent bloodshed and strife among the Arabs by the property falling into their hands. Lieutenant Peevor acted in the discharge of his duty.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—He was perfectly right in removing the passengers, for very likely the ship would have soon gone to pieces; and it is my present impression that the damages ought to be nominal. But the question is a question in the case.

Mr. Dunbar referred to the evidence of Mr. Watson, the Harbor Master, who, he said, furnished a strong confirmation as to the necessity for burning the wreck. Both he and Mr. Armstrong thought, when they were on board, that the vessel would not hold together half an hour; and the latter said he saw her fast breaking to pieces. The only question was whether, when the ship was about to break up. Lieutenant Peevor was not justified in removing the passengers and cargo. Had he not done so, the ship would have gone to pieces at night and all the lives would have been lost with the cargo, and Lieutenant Peevor would have been tried by court martial. Had not the wreck been burned, the cargo would have been washed ashore, and the very thing Captain Stephens wished to avoid would have occurred—the goods would have fallen into the hands of the Arabs and strife and bloodshed would have ensued among them.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—The question is whether, if the ship was left untouched, she would have gone to pieces that night?

Mr. Westropp, arguing on the same side on behalf of Captain Stephens, referred to the law applicable to this case. The learned counsel quoted Mr. Harris Prendergast's work on the law relating to officers in the Army and in the Navy, pp. 159 and 160, where it is stated, as to the liability of officers for alleged wrongs, that the wrong-doer alone is responsible for his act. Where a matter is left to the discretion of a subordinate, the latter only is responsible, because the Senior Officer has no choice in appointing him. This remark was important in reference to Lieutenant Peevor. If this matter of the wreck was left to his discretion, Captain Stephens, as the Senior Officer, was not responsible, because the subordinate was not selected by him. Now, the learned counsel thought that Captain Stephens, when issuing his order, must have had beside him a copy of the work in question; for, in the very words of Mr. Harris Prendergast, he writes to his subordinate—"However, I leave it to your discretion and judgment," &c. Captain Stephens, the learned counsel repeated, left the whole matter to the discretion of Lieutenant Peevor. But even supposing the burning of the ship to have been the act of Captain Stephens, Mr. Westropp argued that it became an act of the State, as it was ratified by Government, who therefore become responsible for it.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—Do you say the Government here has ratified the act of burning the vessel?

Mr. Westropp.—Yes, my lord. My learned friend has read to your Lordship the papers.

Mr. Westropp then proceeded to observe he did not know how Government could be liable to an action for an act of the State; and cited several authorities on this and other points. He complained that, beyond the resolution signed by Lieutenant-Colonel Marriott, Government had refused the defendant's solicitor all further information as to how they proceeded to dispose of the wreck, &c. Captain Playfair stated that the step was unnecessary and ill-advised, while the Government resolution showed that Captain Playfair put himself out of Court because bloodshed and plunder did occur, to prevent which was the very object of Captain Stephens's suggestion.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—Commodore Wellesley, it appears, does not deal with the propriety of burning the vessel. That is not a question before him.

Mr. Westropp.—But still, my lord, the Government approve of it. Colonel Marriott is the Secretary to Government for both the Army and the Indian Navy, and all questions relating to the Indian Navy are sent to the Law officers through the Military Secretary to Government for the time-being.

Mr. White offered to put in a letter of the Government solicitor of the 12th July 1860, which, however, on the opposition of Mr. Westropp, the Court did not admit.

Mr. White here mentioned to the Court that the plaintiff claimed in respect only of the loss of earnings and the loss of the ship, and not as to the loss of goods.

Mr. Bayley, in his address for the defendant Lieutenant Peevor, referred to a special plea in behalf of his client to the facts mentioned in which there had been no replication whatever. By reason of the adoption of their acts by the Government, the defendant ceased to be liable for those acts, and the liability thenceforth attached to Government only. If the act became, by adoption, the act of the crown, the latter would not be responsible for it. (This argument the learned counsel supported by citing an authority.) The Bombay Government had expressed their approbation of the act by ratifying it.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—At all events you are entitled to say there is no disapprobation, inasmuch as, with the knowledge of the burning of the vessel, there is no disavowal on the part of Government.

Mr. Bayley observed that, besides the arguments addressed to the Court in behalf of the first defendant, there was an additional ground in favor of Lieutenant Peevor, viz., on the second point that he was acting to the best of his discretion and judgment under the directions of his superior officer, and therefore would not be liable to this action. The first ground in Lieutenant Peevor's favor was, that he was simply obeying the order of his superior officer (and, if that ground failed, then the learned counsel would urge that his client was acting to the best of his discretion and judgment upon the directions he had received. The Court would recollect that, on the 22nd April 1860, Captain Stephens sent a letter to Lieutenant Peevor, approving of his proceedings; and that subsequent ratification, said Mr. Bayley, amounted to a previous command.

Sir Joseph Arnould.—So far then, assuming that Captain Stephens ratified his subordinate's proceedings, Captain Stephens is responsible for the act. If the burning of the vessel be considered a political act of Government, then also Lieutenant Peevor is not liable. The only question will be as to damages, which will be the more than nominal, as seems to *me* at present. The question would be what portion of the cargo could have been saved by being washed on shore, and saved from being plundered by the Arabs, if the ship was not burnt?

Mr. Bayley cited the case of *Hodgkinson* vs. *Furney*, 2nd Common Bench reports, p. 458, to show that if a superior officer's orders are obeyed, the subordinate is not responsible, since the conditions of the order being satisfied it becomes absolute.

Mr. White was heard in reply.

Judgment Reserved.

INDIAN.

POONA.

The Ramoosees have, we observe, been returning to their old trade; seven of them having been committed for trial at Poona upon a charge of gang robbery.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 3.

DHARWAR.

The principal actor in the foul assassination of the late lamented Mr. Manson, of the Bombay Civil Service,—a man named Vishnoo Punt, the Koolkurnee of Heerakope, a village in the Dharwar Collectorate, has been convicted of this atrocious crime by the Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, and sentenced to be executed on the spot where the murder took place in 1858. The merit of the capture of this notorious offender, who has baffled all previous attempts of the Police for four years to arrest him, is, we understand, entirely due to Lieutenant McGillivray, Assistant Superintendent of the Dharwar Police, as first stated by us some time ago. This is the same man who after cutting off Mr. Manson's head carried it to the Nurgoondkhur and claimed and received from that Chief the reward of his abominable treachery.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 3.

SECUNDERABAD.

Messrs. Hunt, Monnet & Company have had manufactured, for His Highness Salar Jurg, a magnificent set of diamond vest-studs, valued at ten thousand rupees. The design is very elegant, and reflects great credit upon the taste of the Firm by whom they were designed. We may also mention that the Secunderabad branch-house is doing exceedingly well, and doubtless its success will induce other capitalists to make investments, of a similar character, in the dominions of the Nizam. Messrs. Hunt, Monnet & Co. are, we think, entitled to much credit for the courage and enterprise which they have displayed in opening a place of business in a part of the Empire which was before deemed inaccessible to the English trader. Under the East India Company's regime even the most venturesome would have hesitated before risking his goods in a territory so remote and so little known.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 3.

PUNJAUB.

The three P. Inspectors General in the Punjaub are about going home on furlough, namely, Major Huchinson, of the Police, Dr. Hathaway, of Prisons, and Mr. Saunders, of Post Offices, and with the view to promote economy, we understand, on excellent authority, that the Inspector General of Schools, Captain Fuller, is to perform their duties in addition to his own without additional pay. It is necessary to reduce the Punjaub Budget by some lac and a half annually, and the scheme we have mentioned has been promoted with that object by a gallant financier now among us, who unless it be carried out, threatens to recommend his noble namesake in Calcutta to abolish the offices altogether, as unnecessary.—*Lahore Chronicle, Nov.* 26.

OUDH.

The Rajah of Ulwur has given the princely donation of fifteen thousand rupees to the Lancashire Relief Fund.—*Oudh Gazette, Nov.* 29.

SIND.

An amusing story is told by a Kurrachee paper of a gentleman who purchased a ticket to witness the theatrical performances of the "King's Own" amateurs. He attended on the evening of the final rehearsal, which he mistook for the performance itself; and after encoring and applauding till his throat was hoarse, and his hands and feet were sore, returned home disgusted with the want of public spirit evinced by the Kurrachese, in the beggarly account of empty boxes. A friend explained the error.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 3.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Kurrachee General Library and Museum, for the year ending 30th September, 1862.—In looking at the results of the past year, the Managing Committee find just cause for congratulating the subscribers on the continued flourishing state of the Institution.

Its progress from its foundation in 1851 up to the present time has been marked; and it stands now, at the conclusion of the eleventh year of its existence, on a firmer and more advanced basis than it has ever yet occupied.

The number of subscribers on the books at present is as follows:—

3	Life Subscribers			Rs.	0 0 0
45	Subscribers at Rs.	2½	each ... „	112	8 0
50	do.	at „	2 „ ... „	100	0 0
2	do.	at „	1½ „ ... „	3	0 0
28	do.	at „	1 „ ... „	28	0 0
75	do.	at As.	8 „ ... „	37	8 0
203	with a monthly income of...			Rs.	281 0 0

Compared with last year, which shewed a large increase over preceding years, the above exhibits a further increase of 43 in the number of subscribers, and an additional monthly income of Rs. 35.

On analyzing this addition, it appears that the increase in the number of subscribers has not been confined to any particular class, but is general—with one exception, viz.:

1	Life Subscriber			Rs.	0 0 0
6	Subscribers at Rs.	2½	each ..... „	15	0 0
1	do.	at „	1½ „ ..... „	1	8 0
8	do.	at „	1 „ ..... „	8	0 0
29	do.	at As.	8 „ ..... „	14	8 0
45				Rs.	39 0 0
	Deduct.				
2	Subscribers at Rs. 2 each, less than last year			Rs.	4 0 0
43				Rs	35 0 0

The foregoing bears very strong testimony to the success which has attended the reduction to one-half of the rates of subscription for all persons receiving Rs. 200, and under, per mensem, authorized in 1860 at the Ninth Annual General Meeting; and it is no small gratification to the Managing Committee to have to report that the lower classes of subscribers have benefitted so largely by that reduction, without in any way endangering the financial interests of the Library.

In June 1861, the Managing Committee made an arrangement with Mr. Mudie, the Proprietor of Mudie's Library, New Oxford Street, London, to supply from his surplus stock at considerably reduced rates, unsoiled and perfect copies of such books as the Managing Committee might select; Mr. Mudie undertaking, at the same time, to provide new books ordered, but not in his possession, at 15 per cent. below the published prices.

Two consignments have been received from this source during the year, and as sufficient funds have been already remitted, other consignments are probably on the way.

In June last, an application was made to the Superintendent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, Bombay, for the Library to be admitted to the privilege enjoyed by other Literary Societies in Bombay, of obtaining occasional boxes of books by the Overland route at a reduced charge for freight, and the Managing Committee are happy to report that through the kind assistance of Mr. Black, the Superintendent at Bombay, the London Board of Directors have sanctioned the transmission, Overland, of supplies of books for this Library at half the usual charge for freight. By this means the delay of a long sea voyage will be avoided, and the supplies of books from England in future will be received more expeditiously, constantly, and regularly, than heretofore.

The number of books issued and re-issued during the past year is as follows:—

History	923
Drama and Poetry	112
Novels and Works of Fiction	7,652
Biography	464
Travels	1,103
Theology and Religious Works	114
Arts and Sciences	151
Statistics, Commerce, and Manufactures	52
Medical	17
Military	23
Miscellaneous	7,096
Total...	17,707

The number of books in the Library at present is 5,908 of these 232 were purchased, and 91 presented during the year—being an increase of 159 above the number received last year.

The Museum.

This branch of the Institution continues to afford an unfailing source of attraction to the residents in the Town and Camp.

The number of Visitors whose names are recorded in the Visitors' Book during the past year is 13,805 of which 1,030 were Europeans, and 12,775 natives.

The Managing Committee embraced an offer made to them in November last, to detach the Museum Assistant with the Camp of Major Marston, Commandant of Sind Police, for the purpose of collecting specimens of Natural History during that officer's tour; considerable additions have thus been made to the existing collection.

The Geological Department has been further enriched by a box of Fossils recently received from Professor Oldham at Calcutta.

Dr. Pelly, Staff Surgeon, whose services as Curator, the Managing Committee were happy to obtain, is now engaged in renewing and completing the conchological specimens.

The whole of the specimens in the Museum were taken down, carefully examined, cleaned, and re-arranged during the past year.

The Managing Committee cannot conclude this Report without adverting to the departure of Dr. Grierson from the Station during the past year. He was one of the earliest supporters of the Institution, and for years a member of its Managing Committee. His interst in the Museum and Library was unbounded, and to his wise counsels and unfailing assistance the Institution is indebted for much of its present prosperity.

The thanks of the subscribers are eminently due to Dr. Grierson.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

A New Theory.—Professor Bache, connected with the United States Coast Survey, in a recent article on the physiology of sea-sickness, advances the idea that this torment of ocean travellers is a disease of the brain, and not of the stomach. His view is, that ti is owing to the fact that the mind is not able to understand the varying motions of the vessel as rapidly as the senses feel them, thus causing a conflict of impressions, and a consequent affection of the brain, which in turn deranges the nervous system, and produces nausea. As soon as the mind can conceive the idea of each motion as soon as it is felt, sea-sickness ceases. The deck is consequently the best place for one suffering, as there the sight can be best educated to the movements of the vessel.—*Express.*

M. Lambert, the French envoy to Madagascar, conveyed to the ladies of the Court as a present from the Empress, crimson trains and skirts covered with embroidery and crinolines. The joy of King Radama's daughters knew no bounds on opening the boxes. One decided on wearing the "cage" over instead of beneath her skirts. The crinolines are said to be of "Thomson's most ingeniously contrived shape," the virtue of which seems to be that they are capable of expanding far beyond the ordinary size. It is too bad of the empress to deluge Madagascar with such vanities, which can only make their semi-savage wearers ludicrous.

Dreadful Accident in Tooley-street, London.—A few evenings since three arches, each 417 feet long, connected with the premises in course of erection on the site of the great fire in June, 1861, gave way one after the other, with a loud rumbling noise like thunder, completely burying three men who were at work upon them amidst some tons of bricks and mortar. One man was taken out alive much injured, but the other two men were found to be completely embedded in the ruins, and a considerable time elapsed before they could be got out, and then both were found to be dead. Men had been engaged driving piles into the river during the day, and it is supposed that the vibration caused upon the shore of the river had so shaken the foundations of the arches as to make them give way.

THE EXPENDITURE OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Nothing, even in recent American history, is more remarkable than the almost complete ignorance which prevails in this country with respect to the financial position of the Confederate States. We know they must have obtained much money, for such a war as they have maintained cannot be supported without much money. But exactly how great their resources have been we cannot say, and whence those resources have been derived we are wholly ignorant. Some information has now, however, been received by the professed friends of the South in this country, which, if its completeness should be confirmed and its accuracy established, will go far to remove our singular want of knowledge.

It is said that the total expenditure of the Confederate States up to the 1st of August last was as follows:—

War Department	£69,621,195
Navy Department	3,405,015
Civil and miscellaneous	3,688,850
	£76,705,060

If this accountshould be confirmed, and we are assured that it is correct, the South may be congratulated on having made a great war, not only very successfully, but very cheaply. We will not compare the small sum with the enormous figures of Mr. Chase;* but it is worth while to remember that Sir G. C. Lewis estimated the cost of the Crimean war to this country at £77,588,000 that the Crimean war could not be compared in magnitude to the tremendous struggle in which the Confederate States are engaged; that such a war as theirwould have cost us much more than such a war as ours cost us; that, nevertheless, £76,708,000 covers their whole expenditure, military as well as civil, while £77,588,000 was requisite for only the military part oe ours.

The mode in which this considerable, though not excessive sum has been obtained is, we are informed, as follows:—

Taxes.		
Customs prior to the repeal of the tariff.	£335,393	
War tax	2,372,759	
		£2,708,152
Loans.		
Loan Act of Feb. 28, 1861	3,500,000	
„ Aug. 19, 1861	5,743,114	
Call deposits	8,753,546	
Balance of loan from banks	2,459,312	
		20,455,972
By Inconvertible Notes.		
Treasury Notes Act, March 9, 1861	471,600	
„ „ May 16, 1861	4,047,857	
„ „ Aug. 19, 1861	30,145,076	
„ „ April 17, 1862	5,319,976	
Small notes	197,402	
		42,181,909
Miscellaneous		460,779
		£72,806,812

leaving a deficit on the 1st August of nearly £4,000,000.

As in the North so in the South, this great struggle has been carried on a little by taxes, somewhat by loans, and mostly by an inconvertible currency. For the South no other course was possible. It is not possible to levy very heavy taxes in a poor country with a sparse population during a revolution which has suspended its main industry. It is not possible to raise regular loans in such a country to an enormous extent, for the floating capital that is required does not exist. It is not possible for an *inchoate* state like the South, of which the very existence was, at first, undecided, to borrow much abroad. The only applicable resource is the currency; by substituting its own paper for the coin in circulation a poor Government can at an emergency obtain a great sum. The South were compelled to adopt at once this last of financial expedients. The North, from a reluctance to tax in the rulers, an apathy in the multitude, and an ignorant contempt of economical laws in both, adopted that extreme expedient without a necessity, and when many better resources were open to it.—*Economist.*

* Mr. Chase has just stated his expenditures for the three months ending 30th of June at £38,800,000, or nearly £160,000,000 per annum.

ENGLISH PRESS.

COURT-MARTIAL AT MALTA.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, Nov. 1.)

A General Court-Martial appears to have recently sat at Malta, extending over a period of seventeen days, for the trial of Quartermaster George Wohlman, 2nd battalion 22nd Regiment, on several grave charges, involving fraud, falsehood, and malversation. We have received copies of the charges, as also of the finding and sentence of the Court; but the former are so unusually verbose, that we are precluded by want of space from inserting them in our columns. The matter is, however, so important in many ways, that we feel bound to place the facts before our readers. On the 25th of March last, a quantity of meat, part of the Commissariat supply issued for that day to the 2nd battalion 22nd Regiment, appears to have been left unissued by the quartermaster, and to have found its way into the hands of a civilian, one Michael Attard. Interrogated on the subject by Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, the quartermaster made two false statements—first, that the meat was overdrawn, to make up for a previous deficiency, when he had borrowed meat from Attard; secondly (after an interval of two days), that it formed part of a supply drawn for a barrack sergeant who had not attended to receive it. A private of the regiment swore to his having received a bribe of thirty shillings from the quartermaster to support him in the last of these false statements. The commanding officer then appears to have had some suspicion that the quartermaster's delinquencies were not confined to the making away with meat rations, and convened a court of inquiry to investigate and report upon the appropriation of regimental supplies, the result of which proved beyond all doubt that the regiment had been on "short commons" for months, and that systematic frauds had been carried on in the quartermaster's department: upwards of 39,000 pounds of fuel and 939 pounds of oil were found to have been, in the course of two months, fraudulently left in the hands of contractors to the detriment of the officers, soldiers, women and children of the regiment. For these malpractices Quartermaster Wohlman has been very properly brought to trial, and the result is the lenient sentence of dismissal from Her Majesty's Service which has been duly confirmed and promulgated.

What strikes us most forcibly in connection with this court-martial is the impunity with which these malpractices were carried on, and the absence of any apparent check on the quartermaster's proceedings. The quartermaster's responsibility goes no farther than his colonel, whose duty it is to see justice done to his regiment, and to provide the most efficient safeguards. In this case we hear of barrack-rooms in darkness four and five nights out of seven, and not sufficient fuel to cook the men's meals! Where were the officers—above all, where were the non-commissioned officers—that these things were never brought to light before? Is it possible that all were ignorant of the amount of fuel and light to which the regiment was entitled or had they been persuaded that Government allowed no more than they received? Most assuredly the barrack-rooms on many an evening during the last winter could not have been attractive or cheering. We wonder if the defaulter books meanwhile increased in bulk, and if more than ordinary contributions were made to the cells and the military prison? For with short rations, insufficient fuel to cook them, and rooms in darkness, the canteen and the bedizened wine-shops in the neighbourhood must have driven a roaring trade. If they did not, the 2nd battalion 22nd must be a very paragon of docile regiments—the most uncomplaining under unmerited wrong. We should be sorry to look upon the facts revealed by this court-martial as bearing upon the quartermasters as a body, or as, in any degree, confirming certain strictures on the class to which we have recently given insertion. But we think the occasion opportune for suggesting that some alteration ought to be made in the laws which govern appointments to quartermasterships. Within a short period, Dublin, Malta, and Gibraltar have been scandalised by three courts-martial on quartermasters, and very recently a quartermaster and a quartermaster-sergeant of a regiment at the Curragh deserted, through having been mixed up in some questionable transactions brought to light by a court of inquiry. It is impossible for the authorities to allow these things to go on. Something must be done, and quickly, to prevent these constantly recurring scandals. The subject is beset with difficulties, but none so serious that they cannot be surmounted.

In our opinion, men holding appointments bearing so closely on the welfare of the soldier, as proved by this court-martial, ought to be *bona fide* executive officers, with actual and direct responsibility, and a rate of pay far above what quartermasters now receive. The responsibility of the commanding officer for the quartermaster appears to us in the highest degree illusory and impracticable, and must be so regarded at head-quarters. We believe the guarantee societies would readily afford the required securities, as they do now to considerably more than one-half of the paymasters serving. We would counsel great care in the selection of men for future appointment; and if the post must be confined to men from the ranks, would recommend an examination of condidates, and the laying down a rule, that no quartermaster should serve as such in the regiment which witnessed his promotion. We are persuaded that this would in many ways be beneficial, and combined with what we have indicated above, tend greatly to raise a deserving and eminently useful body of officers from a position of inferiority to which we ascribe all the faults laid to their charge, and in which they appear to have been too long intentionally kept. It should never be forgotten that the way to make a good servant is to trust him, and that a suspected man is not on his honour.

NEW INSURANCE ACT.

(From the Globe, Nov. 3.)

A remarkable Act of Parliament was passed in the forty-third year of Queen Elizabeth's reign (A.D. 1601), the first statute extant relating to marine insurance. Before that time all differences in such matters appear to have been settled by arbitration, and the object of the Act was to accelerate and render decisive the settlement of disputes by the creation of a special tribunal of commissioners, among whom the Lord Mayor of London was a conspicuous member. The preamble is so curious that we venture to quote a part of it in spite of the possible repugnance to so dry a document. Our readers will observe that insurance was then no new thing, though "time out of mind" is rather a strong expression, but the practice had probably been by no means universal, and the true principles were not clearly understood. "Whereas," says the statute, "it hath been, time out of mind, an usage among merchants, both of this realm and of foreign nations, when they make any great adventure, especially into remote parts, to give some consideration in money to persons, who commonly are in no small number, to have from them assurance made of their goods, merchandises, ships, and things adventured, or some part thereof, at such rates, and in such sort as the parties assurers and the parties assured can agree, which course of dealing is commonly termed a policy of assurance; by means of which policies of assurance it cometh to pass upon the loss or perishing of any ship, there followeth not the undoing of any man, but the loss lighteth rather easily upon many than heavily upon few, and rather upon them that adventure not, than those that do adventure, whereby all merchants, especially of the younger sort, are allured to venture more willingly and more freely." It is amusing to note the utter simplicity with which the statute adduces the chief arguments against the system as well as those in its favour, especially where it talks complacently about "alluring the younger merchants." However, the grounds therein set forth were satisfactory to the politicians of the time, and the proposed tribunal was established, though it appears never to have transacted much business. Gradually the Courts at Westminster assumed their proper jurisdiction, and as the number of policies and the amount of litigation increased, the law became settled, chiefly by the efforts of two of our most distinguished jurists, Lord Mansfield and Lord Stowell.

Whatever may have been the case in early times and in other countries, there is no doubt that in England the rise and growth of commerce has been steadily accompanied by the development of marine insurance. The reign of Elizabeth, in which we first find traces of insurance in the statute book, is the era from which may be dated the mercantile navy of Great Britain. The increase of shipping has been constant from that time—so this subject only to occasional retardation—period of foreign war. At the time of the Restoration, the British shipping annually cleared outwards already amounted to nearly one hundred thousand tons. At the date of the Revolution that amount had doubled itself, and at this day, British ships whose collective burden is no less than two million and a half of tons are annually cleared outwards from the port of London alone, and, from the whole country, more than seven millions of tons. But, until recent times, the number and prosperity of underwriters had been remarkably small. Before the year 1824 all firms and companies, except the two chartered corporations—viz., the Royal Exchange and the London, both formed early in the reign of George the First—were prohibited by law from taking marine insurances, and so high were the premiums demanded by those establishments, that the business was practically in the hands of individuals. Want of capital, therefore, compelled the operations within narrow limits, and inadequate protection only was provided. For this reason clubs were formed during the war time, on the mutual society principle, consisting of the most honourable and wealthy merchants, who were at the same time assurers and assured. Claims were for the most part adjusted by these clubs with great liberality and punctuality, and the nice distinctions which used them to arise rendered the exercise of such qualities absolutely necessary. Indeed it is observable that an over insurance is to this day frequently paid by marine offices, although the contract is legally only a contract of indemnity. The close of the year 1824 saw the removal of statutory monopolies in the business of insurance, which from that time has been, in all its forms open to the enterprise of Joint Stock Companies. The clubs, having fulfilled their mission, slowly disappeared and their place was occupied by the registered companies of modern times. This innovation, however, at the outset, made no rapid progress. In 1844 there were still only seven companies in operation in London, and even now there are perhaps not more than ten; while in the provincial and seaport towns the advance has naturally been yet more deliberate. One noticeable effect has nevertheless been unquestionably produced by the transition of marine insurance out of the hands of individuals into the management of companies. The celebrated subscription-rooms called Lloyd's, are being gradually superseded, at least for the purposes contemplated at the time of their institution. They were established, in the year 1770, in a coffee-house close by the Royal Exchange, as a place of meeting for merchants, brokers, and underwriters, and for the transactions of business. At Lloyd's, therefore, for nearly a century, almost every London policy of assurance on ships and cargoes has been concluded. At Lloyd's every British merchant-vessel has had a character, noted by one of the vowels of the alphabet and a number (as we may daily see in the advertisements of ships proudly characterised as "A 1 at Lloyd's"), and there also is still to be found the greatest centre of shipping news in Europe. For it is as a centre of intelligence, by means of the excellent organisation of an ubiquitous staff of agents, that Lloyd's still preserves its importance; as a medium for effecting policies the companies' offices have proved more convenient.

Thus had the conduct of an insurance business gradually become assimilated in its principal features to other commercial pursuits. One distinction only remained. In all the Acts of Parliament insurance companies had been specially excepted in those clauses which conferred the privilege of limited liability. On this 3rd of November 1862, that distinction is at an end. The Joint Stock Companies Consolidation Act, passed last season, allows insurance companies to follow the recent example of banking companies, and to register their titles with that qualifying final epithet so pregnant with meaning "Limited." Symmetry and consistency have thus been finally attained. If bankers may restrict their liabilities, why not underwriters? We, however, have not long ago expressed a grave doubt as to the justice and expediency of the principle when applied to banks, and we can only repeat that doubt with respect to insurance companies. Where credit is the very essence of the business, it would seem that responsibility ought in no respect to be limited. At the same time, it may be anticipated that a great impulse will be given to the progress of underwriting by the new Act. Whether the public will be gainers or losers is a matter for ulteri or consideration. Fortunately, during last week, special meeting have been held by some of the existing companies to consider the propriety of registering under the new Act, and the shareholders appear to be pretty well agreed that such a step would only be prejudicial to the credit of long established and well-known officers. From them, therefore, there is nothing to fear, and we can only hope that similar good sense will influence the promoters of new companies now and hereafter.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 6th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Longcloths, a few bales of Twist, &c.

HAVE ON COMMISSION.

2 Rosewood New Cottage Pianofortes by "W. Bowman," London.
1 Rosewood Folding Harmonium.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 12, Forbes Street, Bombay, 5th Dec., 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Colored Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

SALE OF DHOLERA COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 5th instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on account and at the risk of the first purchaser Doabhoy Hormusjee, by order of Messrs. Khaisy Sewjee & Co. at Colaba, in the Cotton Depot of Sewjee Nancy, 125 Candies Dholera Cotton, surveyed and approved by Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., and Messrs. Brown, Clough & Co.

80 Bales of the above lot having been already selected and samped, purchasers must take same without demur, the remainder to be selected by the purchaser from those remaining in the said Depot.

AUCTION SALE OF DEALS.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the Elphinstone Bunder, and in convenient lots, an Invoice of Deals comprising—

Redwood, Swedish, and American Spruce.

Of the former the dimensions are 12 to 23 feet by 9 inches by 3 inches, and by 13 inches by 3 inches, of the latter 16 and 17 feet by 7 inches by 3 inches.

N. B.—They can be inspected on the Elphinstone Bunder at any time. Terms 25 per cent. deposit at time of sale and balance on delivery.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 5th December 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & CO.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE MARBLE VASES, &c. &c., BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at his Rooms in Medow Street, a large and valuable assortment of Marble Vases, suitable for Gardens, &c. &c. The whole will be on view from 15th of December.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 5th December 1862.

Business Announcements.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigne have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, i excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Victoria*, *Glorianna*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great periority of tone and handsome exterior. They are anufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly cured for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaes, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.
No. 1, *Church Gate Street.*

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building *undergoing extensive alterations*, he has removed to No. 29, Meadow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.
„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots,
„ do. French Calf Walking do.
„ Shooting Boots with hooks.
„ French Calf Oxford Shoes.
„ Enamel do. do.
Ladies' Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.
„ Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other houses in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Glorianna*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

Terms Cash.

RECEIVED PER LAST OVERLAND MAIL.

MASTER MASONS APRONS, best quality.
Master Masons Sashes, best quality.
Royal Arch suits, best quality.
Knight Templars suits, best quality.
Masonic Jewellery of all degrees.
Material for making Aprons, Sashes, &c.
A few pair of Ear Rings.
Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Sterling Silver.
Ditto Christening presents.
Silver Mugs, for Christening presents.
Do. for Rifle matches.
Do. for Races.
Do. for Regattas.
Gold Albert Chains 22 carats.
Real Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 5.
Cricketers Pipes Rs. 1 each.
Gold and Silver Pencil cases.
Ivory do. with Pen Knives.
Gold Swivels, Hooks, Chains.
Brass Dent Clocks 8 days, will work in any position.
Wood Marine Clock daily. do. do.
Do. 8